



# 2009 Minerals Yearbook

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LATIN AMERICA AND CANADA [ADVANCE RELEASE]

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# THE MINERAL INDUSTRIES OF LATIN AMERICA AND CANADA

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The region of Latin America and Canada reported upon in this volume is composed of nearly 40 countries, including Caribbean island nations, which have a combined population of about 605 million and cover about 30.5 million square kilometers. In 2009, a relatively small number of those countries had regionally and (or) globally competitive nonfuel mineral industries. Canada maintained its position as a global leader in the mineral industry, and Argentina, Bolivia, Brazil, Chile, Mexico, and Peru maintained positions among the world's leading producers of base and precious metals and industrial minerals (tables 1, 4).

By the end of 2009, the global economy was gradually emerging from a recession that had resulted in decreased output and consumption around the world and much higher debt levels in the United States. The effect of the crisis on the Latin America and Caribbean region was substantial, as external financing became more expensive and exports, workers' remittances, private spending, and tourism receipts decreased (International Monetary Fund, 2009, p. iv).

In Canada, the effects of the economic crisis included decreased demand and collapsing prices for mineral commodity exports, which were pivotal to Canada's economy. Compared with some economies in the Latin America and Caribbean region, however, and considering the decreased mineral exports, the Canadian economy proved to be relatively resilient. That resiliency was attributed to decade-long fiscal surpluses and low debt levels that allowed for a large fiscal stimulus. By the end of 2009, economic activity was rebounding, although Canada still recorded negative growth for 2009, as did some countries of South America. In South America, only Paraguay and Venezuela had lower real growth in the gross domestic product (GDP) than did Canada. Brazil, Chile, and Guyana also had negative growth rates. Other South American countries showed positive growth, although that growth was significantly lower than in 2007 and 2008. In Central America and the Caribbean, many negative growth rates appear to have been correlated with decreased tourism and resource production (tables 2, 4; International Monetary Fund, 2009, p. 8).

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- Bolivia—Viceministerio de Minería y Metalurgia and Asociación Nacional de Mineros Medianos;
- Brazil—Departamento Nacional de Produção Mineral;
- Canada—Natural Resources Canada;
- Chile—Corporación Nacional del Cobre de Chile (CODELCO), Comisión Chilena de Cobre, and Servicio Nacional de Geología y Minería;
- Colombia—Unidad de Planeación Minero Energética and Instituto Colombiano de Geología y Minería;
- Costa Rica—Dirección de Geología y Minas;
- Dominican Republic—Dirección General de Minería;
- Ecuador—Ministerio de Recursos Naturales no Renovables;
- Guatemala—Ministerio de Energía y Minas, Dirección General de Minería, and Departamento de Desarrollo Minero;
- Guyana—Guyana Geology and Mines Commission;
- Jamaica—Mines and Geology Division of the Ministry of Agriculture and Lands;
- Mexico—Servicio Geológico Mexicano and Secretaría de Economía;
- Nicaragua—Administración de Recursos Geológicos and Dirección de Minas;
- Peru—Ministerio de Energía y Minas; and
- Trinidad and Tobago—Ministry of Energy and Energy Industries.

## General Economic Conditions

Like most economies of the world, those of Latin America and Canada continued to decline as domestic demand and global trade decreased in the wake of the United States' subprime mortgage default crisis and the subsequent global recession. In Canada and much of Latin America, however, the financial crisis was channeled into the real economy rather than the financial sector as demand deteriorated among major trade partners for commodities and manufactured products (Economic Commission for Latin America and the Caribbean, 2009, p. 4; Government of Newfoundland and Labrador, 2009, p. 4, 8).

Canada continued to be one of the world's leading exporters of minerals and mineral products, which accounted for about 20% of the country's domestic exports in 2008. The estimated value of mineral shipments from Canada, however, was expected to decrease by 56% in 2009 to about \$2.0 billion. As a result, many mining companies had scaled back operations and reduced their workforce. Later in the year, the Canadian economy benefited from a rebound in commodity prices driven by increased demand from China and India, which were among the few world economies that avoided slipping

into recession. The increased strength of the Canadian dollar at the end of 2009, however, was actually seen as a risk for the country in terms of allowing for exports to lead the economic recovery in the country. The Canadian economy was projected to have contracted by about 2.5% in 2009, but preliminary estimates projected growth of 2.6% in 2010 (Government of Newfoundland and Labrador, 2009, p. 2, 5, 8, 14; Natural Resources of Canada, 2011).

In Latin America and the Caribbean, the global recession brought to an end a period of economic growth that was comparable to growth rates of the late 1960s and early 1970s, which was brought to an end by shocks in the petroleum markets. From 2004 through 2008, countries of the region had recorded current account surpluses (mostly owing to improved trade terms, especially in South America) and increased remittance inflows (mostly in Central America and Mexico). The current account surpluses allowed some countries (excluding some Caribbean economies) to reduce external debt and to renegotiate more advantageous terms, as well as accumulate reserves (Economic Commission for Latin America and the Caribbean, 2009, p. 17).

The recession affected all countries of the region to various degrees. Recovery became evident in the second quarter of 2009 but became more widespread in the second half of the year. Unlike other economic downturns, the 2009 crisis reset economies back into deficit on some external and public accounts but did not disrupt domestic financial systems and currencies. The greatest growth in economic activity was projected to have taken place in Bolivia, at 3.5%, and the greatest contraction was recorded in Antigua and Barbuda, the economy of which contracted by 8.9%, although among countries with mining industries, the Mexican economy recorded the greatest contraction, at about 6.5%. The regional economy was projected to have contracted by 1.8% (table 2; Economic Commission for Latin America and the Caribbean, 2009, p. 13, 17).

The performance of the region's mining sector in terms of production was mixed. As commodity prices bottomed out in early 2009, the region's trade was affected. Latin American export volumes were projected to have decreased by more than 9.5%. Central America and South America recorded decreased export volumes of about 5% and 6.5%, respectively. The effect was felt especially by South American countries and the hydrocarbon and metal producing countries in general (Economic Commission for Latin America and the Caribbean, 2009, p. 18, 54).

## Exploration

The estimated exploration budget for Latin America in 2009 (as determined by the Metals Economics Group of Canada for nonferrous and nonfuel minerals, and excluding most industrial minerals) was about \$1.9 billion (based on data from 1,846 companies), which accounted for about 26% of the estimated total world exploration budget. The estimated exploration budget of Canada in 2009 was about \$1.2 billion, which accounted for about 16% of the estimated global exploration budget. There were 26 noteworthy exploration projects (based on criteria developed by the USGS) in Canada, which was the same number reported for 2008, and 16 in Latin America

(including Central America, Mexico, and South America), which was one less than in 2008 (Metals Economics Group, 2009).

Most exploration in the region was directed towards developing gold resources; however, significant work was also being done to develop and (or) expand resources of copper, iron, lead, molybdenum, nickel, silver, uranium, and zinc, especially in Argentina, Brazil, Canada, Chile, Colombia, Mexico, Panama, Suriname, and Uruguay (table 3).

## Mineral Production

In 2009, in Canada, at least five new precious metal operations started up and maintained production primarily of gold. In Latin America, at least 15 new base and (or) precious-metal operations started up and reported production in Argentina, Brazil, Chile, the Dominican Republic, Ecuador, Mexico, and Peru. Combined reserve estimates (not including resources and not including two operations for which no reserve data were available) for those operations in both Latin America and Canada included 149 million metric tons (Mt) of proven and 220 Mt of probable ore reserves containing 382,000 kilograms (kg) of gold, between 16 million kilograms (Mkg) and 26 Mkg of silver, and at least 385,000 metric tons (t) of contained copper metal (Agnico Eagle Mines Ltd., 2011a, b; Coeur d'Alene Mines Corp., 2011; Crowflight Minerals, Inc., 2011; International Consolidated Minerals Inc., 2011, p. 11; Minefinders Corp. Ltd., 2011; Pan American Silver Corp., 2011; Perilya Ltd., 2011; San Gold Corp., 2011; Silver Standard Resources Inc., 2011; Yamana Gold Inc., 2011).

In terms of global rankings for 2009, Chile was the world's leading producer of copper followed by Peru, and the combined production from the two countries accounted for about 42% of the world total. Peru was the leading producer of silver, and the combined production of silver from Canada, Chile, Mexico, and Peru accounted for about 46% of the world total. Brazil and Canada were the first and second ranked producers in the world, respectively, of niobium, and the two countries accounted for 99% of the world total. Bolivia and Mexico were the second ranked producers of antimony and bismuth, respectively. Chile was the world's second ranked producer of lithium, accounting for about 30% of the world total. Chile and Peru were the third ranked producers of molybdenum and bismuth, respectively; Brazil was the world's third ranked producer of iron ore.

Argentina was the world's second ranked producer of boron followed by Chile, and the two countries accounted for about 39% of the world total. Canada was the world's leading producer of potash, Mexico was the world's second ranked producer of fluor spar, and Brazil was the world's third ranked producer of graphite. Argentina, Bolivia, Brazil, Canada, Chile, Mexico, and Peru assumed positions as the fourth and fifth ranked producers in the world of various other commodities, including arsenic, boron, cobalt, diatomite, gold, lead, lime, lithium, molybdenum, nickel, tantalum, tin, tungsten, and zinc (U.S. Geological Survey, 2011, p. 18-21; 30-33; 36-37; 46-49; 52-53; 56-57; 66-69; 78-79; 90-95; 106-111; 122-123; 146-147; 162-165; 170-171; 176-177; 188-189).

In terms of production by country of copper, gold, silver, and zinc, mine output of copper increased by about 21% in Bolivia

in 2009 compared with that of 2008; it increased by about 8% in Colombia and 1% in Chile and Peru but decreased by about 19% in Canada, 15% in Mexico, 9% in Argentina, and 1% in Brazil. Mine output of gold increased by 39% in Colombia, 18% in Brazil, 11% in Argentina, 4% each in Chile and Peru, 2% in Mexico, and 1% in Canada but decreased by 14% in Bolivia. Mine output of silver increased by 19% in Bolivia, 18% in Colombia, 17% in Argentina, 10% in Mexico, and 5% in Peru but decreased by about 16% in Canada and 7% in Chile. Zinc production increased by about 12% in Bolivia, 9% in Brazil, 8% in Mexico, 6% in Colombia, and 5% in Argentina but decreased by about 31% in Chile, 7% in Canada, and 6% in Peru.

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TABLE 1  
THE AMERICAS: AREA AND POPULATION IN 2009

Region and country	Area <sup>1</sup> (square kilometers)	Estimated population <sup>2</sup> (thousands)
North America:		
Canada	9,984,670	33,311
Mexico	1,964,375	106,350
United States <sup>3</sup>	9,826,675	310,233
Total	21,775,720	443,721
Central America and the Caribbean:		
Antigua and Barbuda	443	85
Aruba	180	106
Bahamas, The	13,880	341
Barbados	430	276
Belize	22,966	328
Bermuda	59	64
Costa Rica	51,100	450
Cuba	110,860	11,200
Dominica	751	73
Dominican Republic	48,670	9,650
El Salvador	21,040	5,824
Grenada	344	103
Guadeloupe	1,780	448
Guatemala	108,890	14,360
Haiti	27,750	9,923
Honduras	112,090	7,468
Jamaica	10,991	2,699
Martinique	1,100	402
Montserrat	102	5,100 <sup>1</sup>
Nicaragua	130,370	5,742
Panama	75,420	3,465
Saint Kitts and Nevis	261	49
Saint Lucia	616	172
Saint Vincent and the Grenadines	389	107
Trinidad and Tobago	5,128	1,338
Other <sup>4</sup>	17,154	4,187
Total	765,759	87,537
South America:		
Argentina	2,780,400	40,134
Bolivia	1,098,581	10,227
Brazil	8,514,877	191,481
Chile	756,102	16,984
Colombia	1,138,910	44,978
Ecuador	283,561	14,117
Guayana	214,969	745
Paraguay	406,752	6,277
Peru	1,285,216	29,101
Suriname	163,820	515
Uruguay	176,215	3,345
Venezuela	912,050	28,611
Total	17,815,834	384,144
Americas total	40,357,313	915,402
World total	148,940,000	6,692,030

<sup>1</sup>Source: U.S. Central Intelligence Agency, The World Factbook 2009.

<sup>2</sup>Source: The World Bank, 2009 World Development Indicators Database.

<sup>3</sup>Excludes Puerto Rico and U.S. Virgin Islands

<sup>4</sup>Includes Anguilla, British Virgin Islands, Cayman Islands, Puerto Rico, Turks and Caicos Islands, and U.S. Virgin Islands.

TABLE 2  
THE AMERICAS: GROSS DOMESTIC PRODUCT<sup>1,2</sup>

Region and country	Gross domestic product based on purchasing power parity		Real gross domestic product growth rate (percentage)		
	Gross value (million dollars)	Per capita (dollars)	2007	2008	2009
<b>North America:</b>					
Canada	1,278,430	37,947	2.5	0.4	-2.5
Mexico	1,463,650	13,608	3.3	1.3	-6.5
United States	14,119,050	45,934	2.1	0.4	-2.6
Total	16,861,130	XX	XX	XX	XX
<b>Central America and the Caribbean:</b>					
Antigua and Barbuda	1,472	17,308	6.9	2.8	-8.9
Bahamas, The	8,793	25,807	0.7	-1.7	-4.3
Barbados	6,150	22,271	3.4	0.2	-5.5
Belize	2,575	7,841	1.2	3.8	0.0
Costa Rica	48,812	10,564	7.8	2.6	-1.1
Cuba	112,400	9,800	NA	NA	1.4
Dominica	744	10,218	1.8	3.2	-0.3
Dominican Republic	80,206	8,268	8.5	5.3	3.5
El Salvador	42,835	7,355	4.7	2.5	-3.5
Grenada	1,103	10,712	4.9	2.2	-7.7
Guatemala	67,694	4,831	6.3	4.0	0.5
Haiti	11,973	1,207	3.4	1.2	2.9
Honduras	32,442	4,344	6.3	4.0	-1.9
Jamaica	23,759	8,803	1.5	-1.0	-3.0
Nicaragua	16,607	2,892	3.2	3.2	-1.5
Panama	40,798	11,776	11.5	9.2	3.0
Saint Kitts and Nevis	719	13,316	0.9	2.4	-5.4
Saint Lucia	1,743	10,163	1.7	0.7	-5.2
Saint Vincent and the Grenadines	1,085	10,127	7.0	0.9	-1.0
Trinidad and Tobago	25,922	19,818	4.6	2.3	-3.5
Other <sup>3</sup>	NA	XX	XX	XX	XX
Total	527,832	XX	XX	XX	XX
<b>South America:</b>					
Argentina	582,953	14,525	8.7	6.8	0.9
Bolivia	45,523	4,451	4.6	6.1	3.5
Brazil	2,010,330	10,499	5.7	5.1	-0.2
Chile	243,142	14,315	4.7	3.2	-1.5
Colombia	406,889	9,046	7.5	2.5	0.8
Ecuador	109,615	7,765	2.5	6.5	0.4
Guyana	5,125	6,658	5.4	3.0	2.9
Paraguay	28,621	4,560	6.8	5.8	-3.8
Peru	251,034	8,626	8.9	9.8	0.9
Suriname	4,504	8,629	5.4	6.0	2.5
Uruguay	43,967	13,144	7.6	8.9	2.9
Venezuela	348,587	12,184	8.4	4.8	-3.3
Total	4,080,290	XX	XX	XX	XX
Americas total	21,823,694	XX	XX	XX	XX
World total	69,808,807	XX	XX	XX	XX

NA Not available. XX Not applicable.

<sup>1</sup>Source: International Monetary Fund, World Economic Outlook Database, October 2010.

<sup>2</sup>Gross domestic product listed may differ from that reported in individual country chapters owing to differences in source or date of reporting.

<sup>3</sup>Includes Anguilla, Aruba, Bermuda, British Virgin Islands, Cayman Islands, Curacao, French Guiana, Guadeloupe, Martinique, Montserrat, Puerto Rico, Sint Maarten, Turks and Caicos Islands, and U.S. Virgin Islands.



TABLE 3  
SELECTED SIGNIFICANT LATIN AMERICA AND CANADA EXPLORATION IN 2009<sup>1</sup>

Location	Type <sup>2</sup>	Site	Commodity	Company	Resource <sup>3</sup>	Exploration <sup>4</sup>
Argentina	E	Cerro Moro	Au, Ag	Exeter Resource Corp.	370,000 oz Au, 19 Moz Ag (IF)	Extensive drilling.
Do.	E	El Tranquilo	Au, Ag	Patagonia Gold plc.	340,000 oz Au, 12 Moz Ag (ID)	Do.
Do.	P	San Jose	Ag, Au	Hochschild Mining plc.	27 Moz Ag, 410,000 oz Au (R)	Do.
Brazil	P	Carajas Iron	Fe	Vale Inco Ltd.	4,800 Mt Fe (R)	Extensive work program.
Do.	D	Onca Puma	Ni	Do.	1.4 Mt Ni (R)	Do.
Do.	E	Pilar	Au	Yamana Gold Inc.	1.2 Moz Au (R)	Extensive drilling.
Canada	P	Bell Creek	Au	Lake Shore Gold Corp.	50,000 oz Au (ID)	Do.
Do.	P	Casa Berardi	Au	Aurizon Mines Ltd.	1 Moz Au (R)	Do.
Do.	E	Chidliak	Diamond	Peregrine Diamonds Ltd.	Data not released	Extensive work program.
Do.	E	Clearwater	Au	Eastmain Resources Inc.	310,000 oz Au (ID)	Extensive drilling.
Do.	F	Copper Mountain	Cu	Copper Mountain Mining Corp.	1.3 Mt Cu (D)	Do.
Do.	F	Detour Lake	Au	Detour Gold Corp.	8.8 Moz Au (R)	Do.
Do.	E	Fraser Gold	Au	Hawthorne Resources Ltd.	610,000 oz Au (D)	Do.
Do.	E	Freegold Mountain	Au, Ag, Cu, Pb, Zn	Northern Freegold Resources Ltd.	1.2 Moz Au, 2 Moz Ag, 3,600 t Cu, 12,000 t Pb, 19,000 t Zn (IF)	Do.
Do.	E	Hardrock	Au	Premier Gold Mines Ltd.	680,000 oz Au (ID)	Do.
Do.	E	Hidden Bay	U	UEX Corp.	19,000 t U <sub>3</sub> O <sub>8</sub> (ID)	Do.
Do.	E	Homestake Ridge	Au, Ag, Cu	Bravo Venture Group Inc.	190,000 oz Au, 1.3 Moz Ag, 1,300 t Cu (ID)	Do.
Do.	E	Horden Lake	Cu, Ni, Pd, Au, Ag	Nemiscaw Mines Ltd.	77,000 t Cu, 18,000 t Ni, 42,000 oz Pd, 42,000 oz Au, 2.9 Moz Ag (ID)	Do.
Do.	E	James Bay Lithium	Li	Lithium One Inc.	Data not released	Do.
Do.	E	Joanna	Au	Aurizon Mines Ltd.	1 Moz Au (R)	Do.
Do.	E	Kirkland Lake	Au	Queenston Mining Inc.	680,000 oz Au (D)	Do.
Do.	E	Kerr-Sulphurets-Mitchell	Au, Cu	Seabridge Gold Inc.	39 Moz Au, 4.5 Mt Cu (D)	Do.
Do.	E	Kwanika	Au, Cu	Serengeti Resources Inc.	Data not released	Do.
Do.	P	Levack	Ni, Cu	FNX Mining Company Inc.	11,000 t Ni, 59,000 t Cu (D)	Do.
Do.	E	McFaulds	Cu, Zn	Freewest Resources Canada Inc.	30,000 t Cu, 8,800 t Zn (ID)	Do.
Do.	E	Meliadine West	Au	Comaplex Minerals Corp.	3.3 Moz Au (D)	Do.
Do.	E	Midwest Northeast	U	Hathor Exploration Ltd.	3,000 t U <sub>3</sub> O <sub>8</sub> (ID)	Do.
Do.	E	Phoenix	Au	Rubicon Minerals Corp.	4 Moz Au (IF)	Do.
Do.	P	Podolsky	Ni, Cu	FNX Mining Company Inc.	57,000 t Ni, 90,000 t Cu (D)	Do.
Do.	E	Snowfield	Au, Ag	Silver Standard Resources Inc.	24 Moz Au, 116 Moz Ag (D)	Do.
Do.	E	Upper Beaver	Au, Cu	Queenston Mining Inc.	375,000 oz Au, 5,900 t Cu (ID)	Do.
Do.	F	Westwood	Au	IAMGOLD Corp.	98,000 oz Au (IF)	Do.
Do.	E	White Gold	Au	Underworld Resources Inc.	1 Moz Au (ID)	Do.
Chile	E	Caspiche	Au, Ag, Cu	Exeter Resource Corp.	20 Moz Au, 40 Moz Ag, 2.2 Mt Cu (IF)	Do.
Do.	E	Rio Figueroa	Au, Cu	New Gold Inc.	Data not released	Do.
Colombia	E	La Bodega	Au, Ag, Cu	Ventana Gold Corp.	Data not released	Do.
Mexico	E	La Preciosa	Ag, Au	Pan American Silver Corp.	63 Moz Ag, 92,000 oz Au (ID)	Do.
Do.	F	Mercedes	Au, Ag	Yamaha Resources Inc.	600,000 oz Au, 6.2 Moz Ag (R)	Do.
Do.	E	Orion-Estrella	Ag, Au	Nayarit Gold Inc.	23 Moz Ag, 270,000 oz Au (ID)	Do.
Do.	P	Pinos Altos	Au, Ag	Agnico-Eagle Mines Ltd.	3.6 Moz Au, 100 Moz Ag (R)	Do.
Panama	F	Petaquilla	Au, Cu, Ag, Mo	Inmet Mining Corp.	10 Moz Au, 19 Mt Cu, 239 Moz Ag, 388,000 t Mo (ID)	Extensive work program.
Suriname	P	Rosebel	Au	IAMGOLD Corp.	5.1 Moz Au (R)	Extensive drilling.
Uruguay	P	Minas de Corrales	Au	Orosur Mining Inc.	290,000 oz Au (R)	Do.

See footnotes at end of table.

TABLE 3—Continued  
SELECTED SIGNIFICANT LATIN AMERICA AND CANADA EXPLORATION IN 2009<sup>1</sup>

Do. Ditto.

<sup>1</sup>Abbreviations used in this table for commodities are as follows: Ag, silver; Au, gold; Cu, copper; Fe, iron ore; Li, lithium; Mo, molybdenum; Ni, nickel; Pb, lead; Pd, palladium; U, uranium; U<sub>3</sub>O<sub>8</sub>, uranium oxide; Zn, zinc. Abbreviations used in this table for units of measurement are as follows: Moz, million troy ounces; Mt, million metric tons; oz, troy ounces; t, metric tons.

<sup>2</sup>D Approved for development; E Active exploration; F Feasibility work ongoing/completed; P Exploration at producing site.

<sup>3</sup>Based on 2009 data reported from various sources; D, measured + indicated; IF, inferred; R, proven + probable. Data not verified by U.S. Geological Survey.

<sup>4</sup>Significance of activity defined by either quantity of drilling or investment expenditure for exploration work program.



TABLE 4

LATIN AMERICA AND CANADA: PRODUCTION OF SELECTED MINERAL COMMODITIES IN 2009<sup>1</sup>

(Thousand metric tons unless otherwise specified)

Country	Metals									
	Aluminum		Copper,		Gold,		Iron and steel		Nickel,	
	Bauxite	Metal, primary	mine output, Cu content	Au content (kilograms)	Iron ore, gross weight	Steel, crude	Lead, mine output, Pb content	mine output, Ni content	Silver, mine output, Ag content (metric tons)	Tin, mine output, Sn content (metric tons)
Argentina	--	410	143	46,588	--	4,014	25	--	415	--
Bolivia	--	--	1	7,217	--	--	85	--	1,326	19,581
Brazil <sup>p</sup>	25,628	1,535	220	58,400	380,000	26,500	25	67	37	13,000
Chile	--	--	5,390	40,834	8,242	1,302	2	--	1,301	--
Colombia	--	--	6	47,800	300	1,100	--	90 <sup>e</sup>	11	--
Costa Rica	--	--	--	150	--	--	--	--	--	--
Cuba	--	--	--	--	--	266	--	70 <sup>e</sup>	--	--
Dominican Republic <sup>e</sup>	NA	--	12	--	--	60	--	1	--	--
Ecuador	--	--	--	--	--	85 <sup>e</sup>	--	--	--	--
El Salvador	--	--	--	--	--	56 <sup>e</sup>	--	--	--	--
French Guiana	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Guatemala	--	--	--	2,000 <sup>e</sup>	--	--	--	--	--	--
Guyana	1,760	--	--	8,897	5	224	--	--	128	--
Honduras	--	--	--	8,183	--	--	--	--	--	--
Jamaica	7,817	--	(2) <sup>e</sup>	2,127	--	--	14	--	49	--
Mexico	--	--	228	51,393	11,677	13,957	144	--	3,236	--
Nicaragua	--	--	--	1,337	--	--	--	--	NA <sup>e</sup>	--
Panama	--	--	--	800	--	--	--	--	--	--
Paraguay	--	--	--	--	--	130 <sup>e</sup>	--	--	--	--
Peru <sup>p</sup>	--	--	1,119	182,403	6,698	750 <sup>e</sup>	302	--	3,854	37,503
Suriname	4,000 <sup>e</sup>	--	--	12,193	--	--	--	--	--	--
Trinidad and Tobago	--	--	--	--	--	417 <sup>e</sup>	--	--	--	--
Uruguay	--	--	--	1,690 <sup>e</sup>	16	70 <sup>e</sup>	--	--	--	--
Venezuela <sup>e</sup>	5,500	610	--	10,100	14,900	5,000	--	20	--	--
Other <sup>3</sup>	--	--	--	NA <sup>e</sup>	--	--	--	--	--	--
Total	44,700	2,560	7,120	482,000	422,000	53,900	596	248	10,400	70,100
Share of world total	23%	7%	47%	23%	18%	4%	15%	16%	47%	26%
Canada <sup>p</sup>	--	3,030	495	97,367	31,704	9,000	69	137	631	--
Share of world total	--	8%	3%	5%	1%	1%	2%	9%	3%	--
United States	NA	1,730	1,180	223,000	26,700	59,400	406	--	1,240	--
Share of world total	NA	5%	8%	11%	1%	5%	11%	--	6%	--
Total Western Hemisphere	44,700	7,310	8,790	803,000	480,000	122,000	1,070	384	12,200	70,100
Share of world total	23%	20%	58%	39%	21%	10%	28%	24%	56%	26%
World total	197,000	37,100	15,300	2,060,000	2,320,000	1,230,000	3,860	1,580	21,900	275,000

See footnotes at end of table.

TABLE 4—Continued  
LATIN AMERICA AND CANADA: PRODUCTION OF SELECTED MINERAL COMMODITIES IN 2009<sup>1</sup>  
(Thousand metric tons unless otherwise specified)

Country	Metals— Continued Zinc, mine output, Zn content (metric tons)	Industrial minerals					Mineral fuels and related materials				Petroleum	
		Cement, hydraulic	Gypsum	Phosphate rock, P <sub>2</sub> O <sub>5</sub> content	Salt	Coal, all grades	Natural gas		Crude, including condensate (thousand 42-gallon barrels)	Refinery products (thousand 42-gallon barrels)		
							Dry (million cubic meters)	Plant liquids (thousand 42-gallon barrels)				
Argentina	31,869	9,385	1,356	--	1,478	181	40,000 <sup>e</sup>	--	227,368	270,646		
Bolivia	430,879	2,292	2	--	45 <sup>e</sup>	--	12,787 <sup>p</sup>	4,200 <sup>e</sup>	12,330 <sup>p</sup>	11,400 <sup>e</sup>		
Brazil <sup>p</sup>	189,300	51,748	1,950	2,400	7,050	6,500	18,375	4,834	938,780	725,620		
Chile	27,801	3,876	724	3 <sup>e</sup>	6,431	636	1,889	3,500 <sup>e</sup>	1,355	79,755		
Colombia	--	9,100	200	NA <sup>e</sup>	612	72,800	10,400	7,300	244,800	93,000		
Costa Rica	--	2,500	--	--	NA	--	--	--	--	-- <sup>e</sup>		
Cuba	--	1,626	--	--	266	--	1,155	--	17,614	6,572		
Dominican Republic <sup>e</sup>	--	3,000	175	--	50	--	--	--	--	12,000		
Ecuador	--	5,000 <sup>e</sup>	--	--	--	--	600	300 <sup>e</sup>	177,620	54,300		
El Salvador <sup>e</sup>	--	1,212	NA	--	NA	--	--	--	--	6,200		
French Guiana	--	62 <sup>e</sup>	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--		
Guatemala	--	1,500 <sup>e</sup>	19	--	50 <sup>e</sup>	--	(2)	--	4,933	580		
Guyana	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--		
Honduras <sup>e</sup>	36,370	1,800	NA	--	40	--	--	--	--	--		
Jamaica	--	742	230	--	19 <sup>e</sup>	--	--	--	--	--		
Mexico	489,766	35,160	5,757	427	7,445	23,051	32,237	135,050	949,365	299,000 <sup>e</sup>		
Nicaragua <sup>e</sup>	--	530	NA	--	30	--	--	--	--	5,700		
Panama <sup>e</sup>	--	1,050	--	--	17	--	--	--	--	--		
Paraguay <sup>e</sup>	--	600	5	--	--	--	--	--	--	--		
Peru <sup>p</sup>	1,509,129	8,100	335	17 <sup>e</sup>	1,567	156	2,003	27,100	25,927	61,495		
Suriname	--	65 <sup>e</sup>	--	--	--	--	--	--	5,650 <sup>e</sup>	2,943		
Trinidad and Tobago <sup>e</sup>	--	800	--	--	--	--	NA	14,400	40,821	53,300		
Uruguay <sup>e</sup>	--	620	1,150	--	--	--	--	--	--	15,300		
Venezuela <sup>e</sup>	--	11,000	7	115	350	7,500	24,000	78,500	936,600	434,000		
Other <sup>3</sup>	--	1,040	--	--	1,249	--	12 <sup>e</sup>	--	300	40,567		
Total	2,720,000	153,000	11,900	2,960	26,700	111,000	143,000	275,000	3,580,000	2,660,000 <sup>*</sup>		
Share of world total	24%	5%	9%	6%	10%	2%	5%	10%	13%	9%		
Canada <sup>p</sup>	698,901	10,985	3,540	200 <sup>e</sup>	14,651	67,749	145,133	235,400	933,000	712,000 <sup>e</sup>		
Share of world total	6%	(2)	3%	(2)	5%	1%	5%	9%	3%	2%		
United States	736,000	64,900	9,400	7,640	46,100	973,000	593,000	697,000	1,960,000	6,530,000		
Share of world total	7%	2%	7%	15%	3%	14%	20%	26%	7%	22%		
Total Western Hemisphere	4,150,000	229,000	24,800	10,800	87,400	1,150,000	882,000	1,210,000	6,470,000	9,900,000 <sup>*</sup>		
Share of world total	37%	8%	19%	22%	29%	17%	30%	46%	24%	33%		
World total	11,300,000	3,000,000	130,000	49,800	270,000	6,790,000	2,900,000	2,640,000	26,700,000	30,000,000 <sup>*</sup>		

See footnotes at end of table.

TABLE 4—Continued

LATIN AMERICA AND CANADA: PRODUCTION OF SELECTED MINERAL COMMODITIES IN 2009<sup>1</sup>

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<sup>e</sup> Estimated; estimated data, U.S. data, and world totals are rounded to no more than three significant digits. <sup>p</sup> Preliminary. NA Not available. -- Zero or zero percent.	
<sup>1</sup> Totals may not add due to independent rounding. Percentages are calculated on unrounded data. Table includes data available as of February 28, 2011.	
<sup>2</sup> Less than 1/2 unit.	
<sup>3</sup> Includes Aruba, Barbados, Belize, Guadeloupe, Haiti, Martinique, and the Netherlands Antilles.	
*Correction posted September 22, 2011	